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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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IN PARIS, Palais de Chaillot is present headquarters of NATO. Defense group is using U-shaped temporary buildings (foreground) until new structure is completed. Permanent buildings of Palais (rear) house concert hall, a theater, and museums. Picture taken from Eiffel Tower. Water shown is Seine River.

NATO Celebrates 10th Birthday Next Week

Atlantic Alliance Is Free World's Shield Against Communist Attack

In observance of NATO's 10th anniversary, we're devoting much of this issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER to a study of the 15-nation defense group. Consequently, certain of our regular features are omitted.

IN many free-world cities, the colorful flags of 15 nations will be proudly displayed on Saturday, April 4. That date marks the 10th birthday of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

To celebrate the occasion, the North Atlantic Council—NATO's top policy-making body—will climax a 3-day meeting in Washington, D. C., with appropriate ceremonies. There will also be special observance of the day at the headquarters of various NATO commands—at Paris and Fontainebleau, France; Norfolk, Virginia; Kolsaas, Norway; Naples, Italy; Portsmouth and Northwood, England; and Malta, Britain's Mediterranean colony.

Most attention will be focused on the ceremonies in Washington. On hand will be the foreign ministers of the 15 NATO nations for the semi-annual meeting of the North Atlantic Council. If his health permits, Secretary of

State John Foster Dulles will head the U. S. delegation.

Also in attendance will be the permanent representatives of the member countries to the NATO Council. Randolph Burgess is the U. S. permanent representative, or ambassador, to this group.

Present for the birthday celebration will be a number of the statesmen, who, on April 4, 1949, signed the North Atlantic Treaty, binding their nations to a peacetime defensive alliance. Since that time, NATO—growing in strength and influence—has become the shield of the free-world nations against the threat of communist attack.

NATO's origin. Soon after World War II, U. S. and western European leaders became alarmed at the way the Soviet Union was extending its control westward into Europe. Especially shocking was the communist seizure of Czechoslovakia in 1948. If the Reds were so bold and aggressive as to take over this nation with its tradition of free government, what country—democratic leaders asked—was safe from the communist threat?

During the same year, the Reds tried

to drive the western powers out of Berlin by a blockade of railways, roads, and waterways leading into the city. A gigantic airlift defeated the blockade, but this hostile act made the western lands more determined to resist communist expansion.

Consequently, they banded together to set up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (sometimes called the Atlantic Alliance). The original members were the United States, Canada, and 10 European countries (Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal). Greece, Turkey, and West Germany joined the organization later.

Member nations are pledged to work together to build armed strength and to help defend one another in time of war. In effect, the alliance is a warning to the Soviet Union that, if she attacks any country of the group, the 15-nation organization will oppose her.

Why we joined. For the United States, entering NATO represented a break with the past. Never before in peacetime had we worked with other lands in a military alliance.

We joined NATO for several rea-

sons. Our leaders felt that communist control of western Europe would—in an age of high-speed planes, rockets, and missiles—pose an extremely dangerous threat to the Americas. Not only could Russia launch an attack on us from western Europe, but Red possession of these lands would deprive us of valuable military bases.

Moreover, if Russia added the industrial capacity of western Europe to her own, she would be ahead of us in total manufacturing output. As World War II showed, industrial might is the basis for victory in war. Also, Soviet control of western Europe (and its overseas possessions) would deprive us of both vital sources of raw materials and important markets.

Finally, we joined these lands because of what we have in common with most of them: ideals of democratic government, economic practices, and customs of many kinds. The ancestors of most Americans came from one or another of the European lands represented in NATO and brought with them their ways of life.

For these reasons, we steered away from our isolationist policies of the

(Continued on page 2)

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION AT WORK



SECRETARY GENERAL

Acts as Chairman of Council and heads NATO's office force.

CIVILIAN ACTIVITIES



COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Give Advice to NATO Council on:



Various Political Matters



Educational and Cultural Affairs



Financial and Economic Problems



Equipment Needed for NATO



Cooperation in Scientific Field



Civil Defense Measures

MILITARY ACTIVITIES



MILITARY COMMITTEE

Chief of Staff or other representative from each member nation. Gives military recommendations and guidance.



STANDING GROUP

Representatives of Chiefs of Staff from France, Britain and U. S. Acts for Military Committee in planning strategy for the following NATO command areas:



AT A GLANCE—chief agencies of the defense organization and what they do

Atlantic Alliance

(Continued from page 1)

past. As the most powerful member of the Atlantic Alliance, we have played an important role in both its civilian and military branches.

Civilian branch. As we have already indicated, the top civilian group is the North Atlantic Council. It meets twice a year in full session. At such meetings, each country's delegation is normally headed by its foreign minister.

Between these sessions, permanent representatives of the member nations carry out the Council's business. They meet once or twice a week at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris where NATO's civilian headquarters are located.

Helping the Council carry out its task is a permanent office force called the International Staff. This group prepares reports, undertakes studies, and follows up Council decisions with whatever action is necessary.

The NATO Council makes the major policy decisions affecting the Atlantic Alliance. Other groups within the organization carry out these policies.

Directly under the Council are a number of committees which give advice on several matters that are not strictly military. These committees promote cooperation among the NATO nations in political and cultural affairs, financial planning, civil defense measures, the supply of equipment for NATO, and scientific development.

The NATO Council is headed by a civilian with the title of Secretary General. He also directs the work of the International Staff. Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium holds that post today. He succeeded Lord Ismay of Great Britain, NATO's first Secretary-General, in 1957.

Military arm. Those decisions of the NATO Council that directly pertain to the armed forces are carried out by the organization's military branch. Its task is to defend a line 4,000 miles long, stretching from Norway to Turkey. For the most part, this line marks the boundaries between the member

nations and the communist countries of eastern Europe. In addition, NATO must guard against attack by sea or air on Canada and the United States.

To defend these vast areas, the military commanders can draw upon troops and equipment assigned by member countries to NATO's command.

The armed forces directly committed to the alliance include at least 2,000,000 men. Ground forces are believed to number about 21 divisions, with only about 15, however, ready for combat. The air arm can today put up

hundreds of planes from some 350 jet airfields. Available for sea duty are a great variety of ships, ranging from Greek patrol boats to U. S. destroyers.

All 15 nations—except Iceland which has no army or navy—maintain sizable forces outside of NATO. In case of war, these troops would also be available to the defense group. In all, the armed forces of the NATO countries total nearly 6,000,000.

The best known of NATO's military commands is called Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe, or—as it is generally abbreviated—SHAPE. Located near Paris, it supervises NATO's European forces. SHAPE's commanders have all been Americans, beginning with General Dwight Eisenhower. Following him—in order—were Generals Matthew Ridgway, Alfred Gruenther, and the present supreme commander, Lauris Norstad.

Naval headquarters of NATO are located at Norfolk, Virginia. They are known as SACLANT (Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic). From here are planned the defenses of the North Atlantic shipping routes. Under SACLANT's control are bases with naval and air power in Greenland, Iceland, the Azores, Bermuda, and elsewhere. The top sea commander is Admiral Jerauld Wright, an American.

Separate from SACLANT is the Channel Command. With headquarters in England, this group oversees defense plans for the English Channel and the southern part of the North Sea. Top man in the Channel Command is Admiral Sir Guy Grantham of Great Britain.

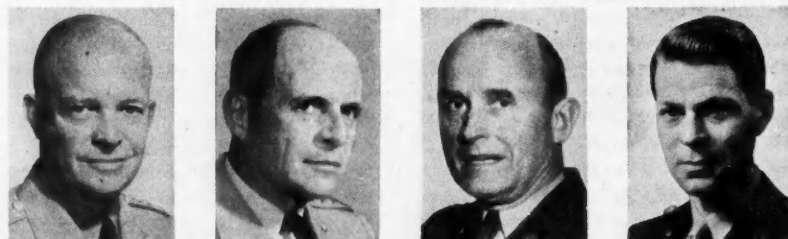
Still another military agency is the Canada-U. S. Regional Planning Group. This body, which meets alternately in Washington and Ottawa, plans for the defense of the 2 North American members of NATO.

Coordinating all these military commands is the Military Committee, composed of the Chiefs of Staff of each member country or another representative. The Military Committee meets in Washington. Its executive agency, which carries out day-to-day defense planning, is called the Standing Group. It consists of representatives of the Chiefs of Staff of the United States, Great Britain, and France.

Paying the bills. Each member nation contributes to the support of this big organization. European members have paid for 85% of the total cost. They have supplied 60% of the equipment and supplies used by NATO forces in Europe, as well as the major share of the manpower.

The largest single contributor to NATO has been the United States. Much of our contribution has been in the form of guns, tanks, airplanes, motor vehicles, and other items.

NATO's strong points. How successful has the 15-nation organization been in carrying out its main goal—stopping communist aggression in the European and Atlantic areas? The



FOUR FAMOUS U. S. GENERALS who have been Supreme Allied Commanders in Europe since NATO was formed. They are (from left): Dwight D. Eisenhower, who left job to run for Presidency in 1952; Matthew Ridgway; Alfred Gruenther; and Lauris Norstad, in office now. The European military command is considered outstanding in defense setup, as it is the most vulnerable to attack.

facts speak for themselves. Since 1949 communist expansion in these regions has been halted—and without recourse to war.

Of course, it might be argued that the Reds would not have pushed their control farther into western Europe even if NATO had not been formed. However, few informed observers in the free world hold to this view. They are convinced that the 15-nation alliance and the presence of its forces in Europe have kept the Soviet Union from pushing farther westward. The Reds have been checked, it is claimed, because they knew that further aggression would bring instant retaliation.

Another indication of NATO's effectiveness is seen in the vigor and persistence with which the Soviet Union has verbally attacked the defense organization. Over the past 10 years, one of Russia's major goals has been to bring about the collapse of NATO.

This alliance can also point to other accomplishments. Secretary General

time. There has been friction between Great Britain and Iceland over fishing rights in North Atlantic waters. Not all NATO partners have supported France in its Algerian struggle to the extent which the French feel they should. France's recent decision to keep its Mediterranean fleet under French command in case of war and not necessarily submit to NATO authority has met with objections from other alliance members.

Though the NATO Charter urges economic cooperation, there has been little progress in this field. While some NATO members have mapped out cooperative steps in trade, this cooperation has not extended to NATO as a whole, and progress made along this line has been largely through agencies other than the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

NATO's future. When the North Atlantic Treaty Organization came into existence, the Soviet threat was chiefly military and was mainly focused on Europe. Today the Reds are using varied tactics to increase their influence in Europe and elsewhere.

This situation has raised the question of whether NATO should not alter its tactics to meet the new Russian threat. Some feel that the 15-nation group should expand its activities. They say:

"NATO must change with the times if it is to be effective. Specifically, it must embark upon a program to meet the Russian challenge in the economic field. Today Moscow is using economic aid to underdeveloped lands as one of its principal weapons for gaining influence.

"Several of the NATO member nations—the United States, Britain, and France, for example—are helping underdeveloped areas. To be most effective, though, these plans need coordination. NATO is the logical group to take over this task. It should draw up a program to see that western aid is used in places where it is most needed to block the communists.

"Unless NATO changes with the times, it is doomed to failure. It must develop an imaginative program for meeting the Soviet economic challenge, and must not concentrate wholly on meeting the military threat."

Others feel that it would be extremely unwise for NATO to expand its activities. They argue:

"NATO should stick to the job for which it was set up—the military defense of its member nations. If the west should relax its military guard for a minute, the Soviet Union would take advantage of it to push farther into Europe. Indeed, the present Berlin crisis emphasizes that the Red military threat is as acute as ever.

"Under such circumstances, it would be dangerous to branch out into other fields. Such a step would be bound to draw attention away from the military program. Moreover, as it is set up now, NATO lacks the background and experienced personnel for moving into the economic field.

"Let the member countries of NATO continue to handle their own economic aid programs. They are much more suited to do so than is NATO. Meanwhile, let the 15-member group stick to its military tasks in the Atlantic area, and not branch out into other activities or other parts of the world."

—By HOWARD SWEET



Ismay



Spaak

NATO HAS HAD 2 Secretaries General, Lord Ismay of Great Britain and Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium, who is in the office now. This is the highest post in the Atlantic Alliance.

Spaak says that its success in promoting consultation of member nations on vital problems is "actually a revolution in the history of diplomacy."

He points out that NATO's members are increasingly talking over projects with their allies before striking out alone. For example, before sending troops into Lebanon last summer, the United States consulted its NATO allies. So did the British before dispatching troops to Jordan. Such cooperation, it is held, is the best assurance that the free world can keep united against the communist threat.

The 15-nation group has taken steps to standardize weapons. It has also—as we noted earlier—promoted cooperation along educational, scientific, and other lines.

Its weaknesses. With all its successes, NATO still has unsolved problems. Though the build-up of armed forces has been substantial, there has been a constant struggle to get them up to the desired strength.

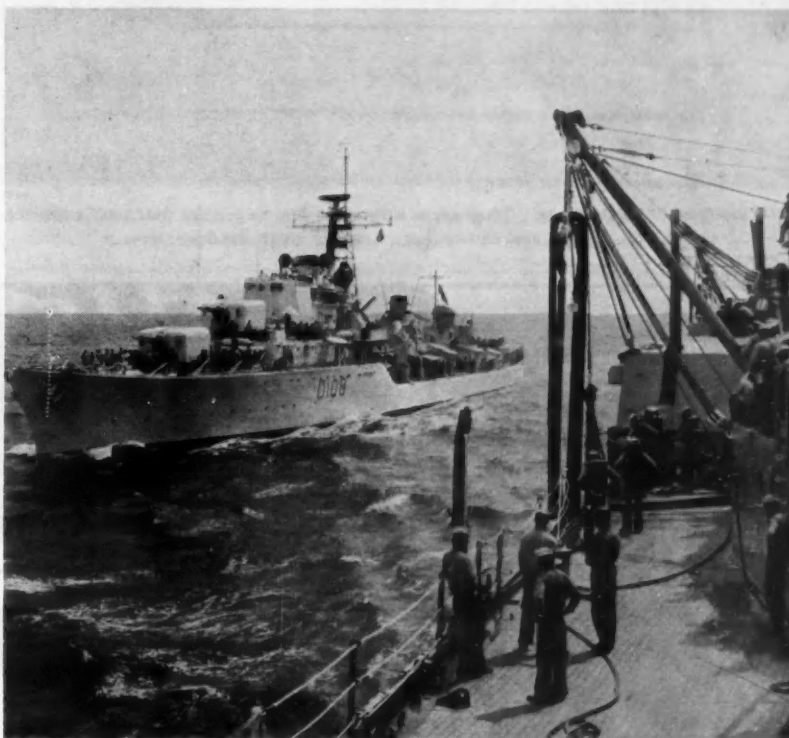
West Germany has fallen behind in supplying the 12 divisions which it promised by the end of 1959. It may take several years to reach this goal.

More than half the troops which France assigned to NATO were later sent to Algeria where the French have been engaged in meeting a rebellion. Several NATO countries are considering reducing the period of compulsory military service. Such action, if carried out, may cause a further lag in building up NATO forces to the announced 30-division goal.

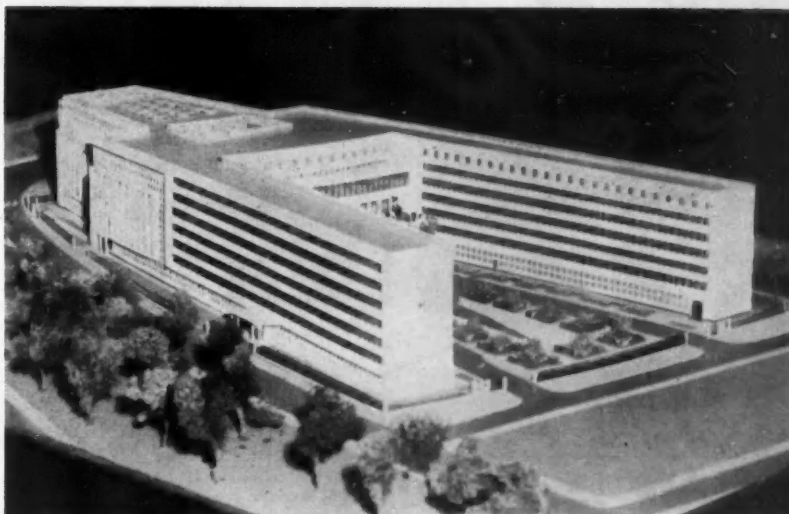
Despite increasing consultation among NATO partners, serious disagreements still arise from time to



HELICOPTER carries a howitzer during NATO maneuvers in West Germany. Wheel of helicopter from which photo was taken is at bottom left.



IN SEA DRILL, British destroyer moves in to get fuel from U. S. tanker



NEW NATO BUILDING in Paris will become general headquarters when finished

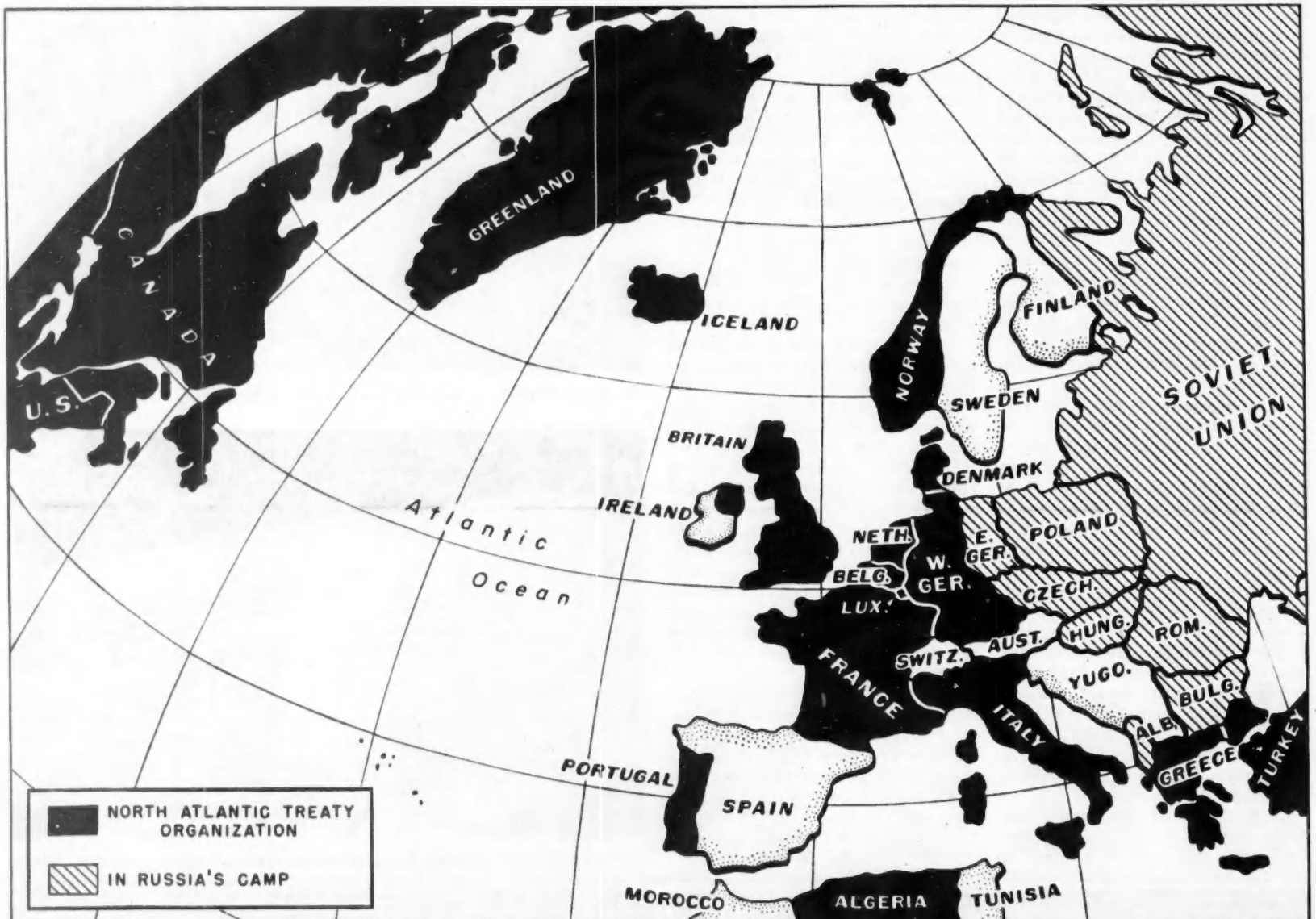


WOMEN of NATO forces. They serve at post in Norway, near that land's capital, Oslo. They are shown here leaving post headquarters.

HOW THE 15 MEMBERS OF NATO CO

COUNTRY	AREA SQUARE MILES & NATO RANK	POPULATION & NATO RANK	PEOPLE PER SQ. MILE	CAPITAL & POP.
BELGIUM	11,779 14	8,989,000 9	763	Brussels 1,309,000
CANADA	3,845,774 1	17,048,000 7	4	Ottawa 345,000
DENMARK	16,576 12	4,552,000 12	274	Copenhagen 1,168,000
FRANCE	212,736 4	44,500,000 5	209	Paris 6,600,000
GREAT BRITAIN	93,895 8	51,680,000 3	550	London 8,251,000
GREECE	51,182 9	8,151,000 11	159	Athens 1,378,000
ICELAND	39,750 10	166,000 15	4	Reykjavik 66,000
ITALY	116,300 6	48,635,000 4	418	Rome 1,810,000
LUXEMBOURG	999 15	312,000 14	312	Luxembourg 64,000
NETHERLANDS	12,500 13	11,173,000 8	893	The Hague 606,000
NORWAY	125,064 5	3,515,000 13	28	Oslo 450,000
PORTUGAL	35,500 11	8,980,000 10	253	Lisbon 794,000
TURKEY	296,185 3	25,500,000 6	86	Ankara 453,000
UNITED STATES	3,608,787 2	176,350,000 1	49	Washington 2,058,000
WEST GERMANY	95,000 7	54,373,000 2	572	Bonn 141,000

TOTAL AREA of NATO nations is about 8,500,000 square miles, or nearly 15% has such high educational and industrial standards. Netherlands officials list



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOAN ALDEN

LANDS OUTSIDE NATO in western Europe include Spain, in which United States has military bases. Spanish government is strongly anti-communist.

COMPARE IN GEOGRAPHY, INDUSTRY, GOVERNMENT, AND LIVING CONDITIONS

CHIEF EXECUTIVE	FOREIGN MINISTER	NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	IMPORTANT PRODUCTS	LEADING CUSTOMERS IN FOREIGN TRADE	YEARLY INCOME PER CAPITA	CAR	PHONE	RADIO	COUNTRY
Gaston Eyskens Premier	Pierre Wigny	Democracy with monarch	steel, textiles, wheat, coal	Netherlands, France, West Germany, U.S.	\$920	14	9	4	BELGIUM
John Diefenbaker Prime Minister	Sidney Smith	Democracy with monarch	wheat, lumber, paper, aluminum, vehicles	U.S., Britain	1,582	5	4	2	CANADA
H. C. Hansen Prime Minister	Jens Otto Krag	Democracy with monarch	meat, dairy products, fish, machinery	Britain, West Germany	859	10	4	3	DENMARK
Charles de Gaulle President	Maurice Couve de Murville	Democracy	iron, meat, wheat, wine, machinery	Algeria, West Germany, Belgium, Switzerland	847	12	13	5	FRANCE
Harold Macmillan Prime Minister	Selwyn Lloyd	Democracy with monarch	coal, iron, vehicles, machinery, textiles, foods	U.S., Australia, Canada, India, South Africa	954	11	7	4	GREAT BRITAIN
Konstantinos Karamanlis Prime Minister	Evangelos Averoff	Democracy with monarch	textiles, grain, tobacco, olive oil, cotton	West Germany, France, U.S.	288	267	53	16	GREECE
Emil Jónsson Prime Minister	G. Gudmundsson	Democracy	fish, fish products, wool, mutton	U.S.S.R., U.S., Britain	1,406	18	5	4	ICELAND
Antonio Segni Premier	Giuseppe Pella	Democracy	textiles, grain, fruit, metal products	West Germany, U.S., Switzerland, France	394	38	17	8	ITALY
Pierre Werner Minister of State	Eugene Schaus	Democracy with monarch	iron, metal products, dairy products	Netherlands, France, West Germany, U.S.	1,064	11	8	4	LUXEMBOURG
Louis Beel Premier	Joseph Luns	Democracy with monarch	grain, machinery, yarn, dairy products, fish	West Germany, Belgium, Britain	681	27	8	4	NETHERLANDS
Olaf Gerhardsen Prime Minister	Halvard Lange	Democracy with monarch	wood products, fish, ships, metal	Britain, West Germany, Sweden, U.S.	927	23	5	4	NORWAY
António Salazar Premier	Marcello Mathias	One-man rule Advised by Assembly	cork, fish, wine, textiles, grain, olives	Portuguese territories, Britain, U.S.	194	73	29	18	PORTUGAL
Adnan Menderes Prime Minister	Fatin Rüştü Zorlu	Democracy some press curbs	tobacco, cotton, olives, nuts, livestock, metals	U.S., West Germany, Italy	160	619	125	24	TURKEY
Dwight D. Eisenhower President	John Foster Dulles	Democracy	grain, cotton, meat, steel, machinery, fuel	Canada, Japan, Britain, Venezuela	2,129	3	3	1	UNITED STATES
Konrad Adenauer Chancellor	Heinrich von Brentano	Democracy	machinery, ships, coal, vehicles, meat, chemicals	Netherlands, France, Belgium, U.S., Sweden	713	21	12	4	WEST GERMANY

the world's land. Population of the treaty members is more than 460,000,000—somewhat under a fifth of globe's population. No other group of countries of similar size may be replaced by new elections, but Joseph Luns is still expected to attend NATO parley. Amsterdam—along with The Hague—is a Netherlands capital.

CHIEF EXECUTIVES

(See Chart)



Eyskens



Diefenbaker



Hansen



De Gaulle



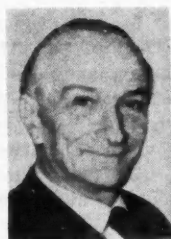
Macmillan



Karamanlis



Jónsson



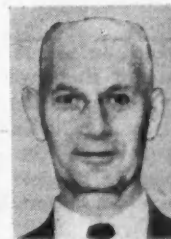
Segni



Werner



Beel



Gerhardsen



Salazar



Menderes



Eisenhower



Adenauer

FOREIGN MINISTERS

(See Chart)



Wigny



Smith



Krag



C. De Murville



Lloyd



Averoff



Gudmundsson



Pella



Schaus



Luns



Lange



Mathias



Rüştü Zorlu



Dulles



Von Brentano

The Story of the Week

Easter Holiday

In accordance with its usual practice, the *American Observer* will not publish an issue on the Monday which coincides with the Easter holiday. Consequently, no paper will be published on March 30. The next issue will be dated April 6.

NATO Leaders to Be On Radio and TV

On Sunday, April 5, an official "Salute to NATO" program will appear in place of the weekly feature, *College News Conference*. The special show will be carried by the ABC network on radio and TV from 1:00 to 1:30 p.m., EST.

Appearing on the program will be our acting Secretary of State plus Foreign Ministers Selwyn Lloyd of Britain, Couve de Murville of France, Heinrich von Brentano of West Germany, and Joseph Luns of the Netherlands.

Ruth Hagy, *College News Conference* moderator, will preside over the special program. She is the vice chairman of the 10th Anniversary Celebration of NATO.

Debate Rages Over Our Defense Program

There is a good deal of discussion among Americans about an article in *Life* magazine concerning our defense program and intercontinental missiles (ICBM's). The article, prepared by *Time-Life* correspondent James R. Shepley, takes the following position:

Russia will soon take a commanding lead over the United States in ICBM's. Even Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy has admitted that the Reds will soon have a 3 to 1 lead over us in these weapons.

By permitting the Soviets to gain such a substantial lead over us in missiles, the Administration is taking a big chance with the nation's future. Even if we assume that the Russians won't strike when they have an ICBM advantage over us, such a state of affairs is bad from a psychological standpoint. The Reds might use "missile blackmail" to get their way on

important global issues, and we might not be strong enough to stop them.

However, with the expenditure of a small additional sum—small in comparison to the total defense budget of 40.9 billion dollars—we could greatly whittle down the approaching Soviet ICBM lead over us. By mid-1963 we could have 400 long-range missiles ready for action if we set aside just an additional \$600,000,000 or so annually for the next 4 years. Under the military program now before Congress, we shall have only 200 ICBM's by mid-1963.

When asked to comment on the *Life* article, Defense Department spokesmen said they are not free to give out statements on the missile programs discussed by the magazine. However, Defense Secretary McElroy has presented the case for our present missile policy as follows:

The United States will continue to be militarily stronger than Russia over the next several years because of the wide range of arms that we have on hand or are developing. These weapons include fast bombers, ship-launched missiles, 1,500-mile missiles stationed in other countries, and the ICBM's.

Mr. McElroy goes on to say: It would be foolish for us to try to match the Reds missile for missile, for we are maintaining an adequate defense system without such a wasteful policy. Furthermore, we are working on advanced ICBM's that will soon make the present costly missiles obsolete.

More on the Nation's Military Controversy

Not only is there a sharp controversy over the Administration's policies on missiles, but also on other phases of its defense program.

A number of Democrats in Congress, led by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas, insist that the Administration is taking a chance with our national existence by calling for even smaller standing military forces than we now have. In their recent testimony before Congress, certain members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff have expressed similar views.

Some Republicans are also critical



THEIR CHOICE for our national flower is the American marigold. Shown are Representative Willard Curtin, Pennsylvania Republican (left), and horticulturist David Burpee. Mr. Curtin is sponsoring a resolution in favor of the marigold. Certain other lawmakers have suggested the carnation, the rose, corn tassel, or bluegrass. Many people favor dogwood. May the best-scented, prettiest win.

of the White House defense program. In fact, President Eisenhower's chief defense spokesman in Congress—Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts—differs with the White House on this issue.

Proponents of stronger military forces argue that more men and weapons are needed to perform the big job of defending freedom in Berlin and in other world trouble spots.

The President's defense plans are supported by some Democrats and a number of Republicans on Capitol Hill. They and the Administration answer critics by saying:

"Actually, there is nothing Russia would like more than to have us spend ourselves into bankruptcy, for we would then be an easy prey for the Reds. That is exactly what is likely to happen if we don't keep expenditures down and try to balance the federal budget. Meanwhile, we are maintaining a hard-hitting military force that is well prepared to defend our interests at home and abroad."

Here and Abroad—People, Places, Events

France is on the threshold of becoming a nuclear and rocket power. French scientists are preparing for tests of their country's first atomic bomb deep in Algeria's desert. They are also conducting a series of rocket experiments, the chief purpose of which is to gain information about the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere.

March has been a busy month for officials in the nation's capital who make preparations for foreign visitors. The month's overseas guests include El Salvador's President José María Lemus, Ireland's President Sean O'Kelly, and Jordan's King Hussein. Early next month, the foreign affairs chiefs of the 15 NATO countries are scheduled to come to Washington for a meeting beginning April 2 (see page 1 story).

King Hussein of Jordan will be quizzed by newsmen on "Face the Na-

tion" next Sunday, March 29, at 4:30 p.m., EST, on CBS-TV. The young Jordanian monarch will make his TV appearance while in the United States on a good-will tour.

The U. S. Public Health Service advocates a nation-wide program to measure the amount of radiation which each American absorbs both naturally and from such sources as the fallout of nuclear tests, X-rays and other medical equipment, and atomic industrial devices.

What's Your Choice of National Flower?

One of the lighter problems now facing Congress is that of choosing a national flower. Although our states are represented by their own particular flowers, and many foreign countries have a floral emblem, the United States as a whole does not possess a symbol of this kind.

Main contenders are the marigold, rose, dogwood blossom, and carnation. It is felt that the rose would have even greater support than it does if it were not already the national flower of England, Luxembourg, Honduras, and Iran.

Leading the fight for the marigold is David Burpee, head of the Atlee Burpee Seed Company, and also an enthusiastic amateur gardener. He feels that the marigold is best qualified to become America's national flower because it can grow almost anywhere in this country, and is relatively free of disease and garden pests.

A Hearty Welcome to Our Friends in Hawaii

March 12 will always be an important date for the people of Hawaii. It was on that date that the Pacific territory finally won statehood in Congress.

Hawaii's fight for statehood, like that of Alaska which was voted into the Union by Congress last summer, has not been an easy one. The Pacific island territory first tried to join the



JAPAN is in the race with European manufacturers to get a portion of the small-car business in the United States. Shown here is a Japanese "Toyopet," which is supposed to travel 33 miles per gallon of gas.

Union as early as 1903, and statehood efforts have continued ever since. Now, over half a century later, Hawaii is reaching its goal.

Hawaii must still take a number of steps before it actually becomes our 50th state. The measure for admitting the territory to the Union requires that Hawaiians vote on the statehood issue. After the island's voters approve this action, as they are expected to do, they must choose a state governor, state legislators, and members of Congress—2 senators and a representative.

If all the formalities necessary for bringing Hawaii into the Union can be completed by next July 4, our flag will get 2 new stars on that date—one for Alaska and one for Hawaii. It is on July 4 that official ceremonies are held for making changes in our flag upon the admission of new states.

UN's Hammarskjöld To Go to Moscow

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld is scheduled to arrive in Moscow this week for talks with Premier Nikita Khrushchev. While in the Red capital, Mr. Hammarskjöld plans to discuss the western-Soviet differences over Berlin and other global issues.

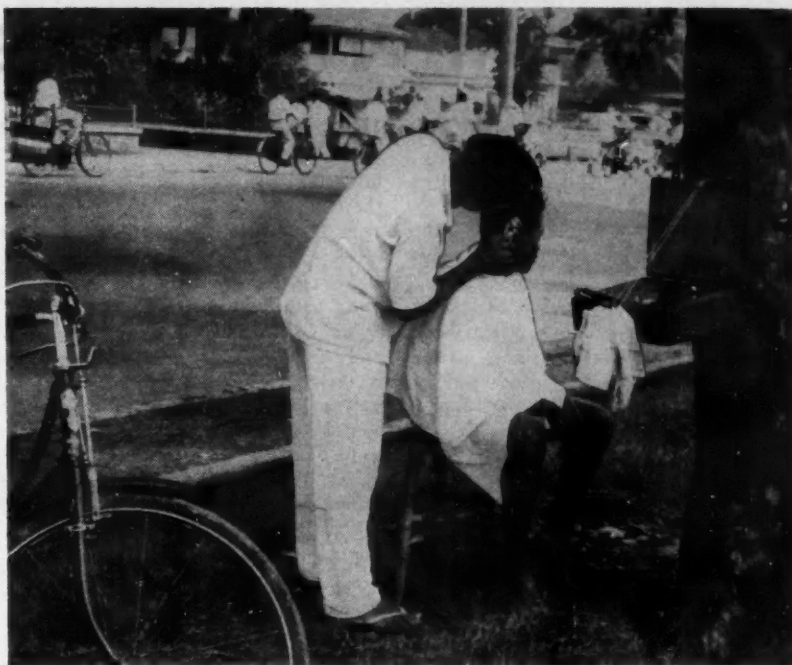
The UN chief, during his Moscow talks, hopes to convince Russia to agree to a peaceful solution of the Berlin and German problems. Mr. Hammarskjöld has already shown considerable diplomatic skill in patching up bitter international quarrels, and he may succeed in his mission to the Soviet Union.

At any rate, NATO leaders who will meet in Washington, D. C., early next month will keep close tabs on Mr. Hammarskjöld's discussions with the Soviet Premier (see page 1 story).

Musical TV Shows for The Easter Holidays

On Easter Sunday, March 29, NBC-TV will present 2 giant musical shows—one at 4 p.m. for young people, and another at 8 p.m. for adults (both times are EST).

Mary Martin will star in both



FREE ENTERPRISE BARBER in Djakarta, capital of Indonesia, clips a customer. The open-air shop is quite the thing in this Asian land. The street-side barbers pay a small rental fee for hanging mirror and tools.

shows. In the afternoon she will sing songs from such children's favorites as Cinderella and Peter Pan. The evening program will bring back a long list of musical selections from Mary Martin's past stage hits, such as South Pacific.

On the following Sunday, April 5, Art Carney and the Bil Baird Marionettes will appear in a special musical show called "Art Carney Meets the Sorcerer's Apprentice." The program will be on ABC at 5:00 p.m., EST.

The Conflict Between Iraq and UAR's Syria

One result of the recent unsuccessful revolt in Iraq against the regime of Premier Abdul Karim el-Kassem has been a worsening of relations between that country and the United Arab Republic. The leader of the brief uprising, Colonel Abdul Wahhab Shawwaf, had advocated union with the UAR, and Iraq accuses that land of fomenting the revolt. Premier el-Kassem has ousted UAR diplomats from

Baghdad. At the same time UAR President Nasser has accused the present Iraqi leaders of being "tools of a foreign power"—meaning Russia.

Another result of the ill-fated Iraqi rebellion is the danger that the Middle Eastern land will now move even further into the Soviet camp. Premier el-Kassem has been working with the Reds to smash the pro-UAR movement in his country. Though he apparently wants to keep Iraq free from communist as well as UAR control, the Premier may find out too late that the Reds will stop at nothing to gain power for themselves.

As we go to press, Syria (which is linked with Egypt in the UAR) claims that Iraq has bombed her and made land attacks across her borders. Iraq, on the other hand, accuses Syria of being the aggressor. If an all-out war breaks out between Iraq and the UAR, Russia and the western powers may become involved.

Pronunciations

Abdul Karim el-Kassem—äb'dööl kä-rēm' äi-kä'sēm

Abdul Wahhab Shawwaf—äb'dööl wä-häb shä-wäf

Adnan Menderes—äd'nän mën'dēr-ēs

António Salazar—än-tō'nyōō sä-lä-zär'

Antonio Segni—än-tō'nyōō sē'nyē

Charles de Gaulle—shärl' düh gōl'

Constantine Karamanlis—kōn'stän-tēn

care'uh-man-lēs'

Dag Hammarskjöld — dā häm'mēr-shult'

Diefenbaker—dē'fēn-bāk'er

Djakarta—juh-kär'tuh

Einar Gerhardsen—i'när gēr'härd-sēn

Emil Jónsson—ēm'il yōn'son

Eugene Schaus—ōō-jēn' shous (ou as in out)

Evangelos Averoff—ē-vän'jē-lōs ä-vēr'off

Fatin Rüştü Zorlu—fä'tin rōōsh'tōō

zaw'r'lōō

Gaston Eyskens—gäs-tōn' i'skēns

Giuseppe Pella—jōō-zēp'pē pēllä

Gudmundsson—good'münd-son

Halvard Lange—hälv'ärd lāng'ē

Heinrich von Brentano—hīn'rish vōn brēn-tä'nō

Jens Otto Krag—jēns ōt'ō kräg

Joseph Luns—yō'zēf lūns

Konrad Adenauer—kōn'rät ä'duh-now-er

Louis Beel—lōō-ē' bäl

Marcello Mathias—mār-sēl'ō mā-tēs'us

Maurice Couve de Murville—mō-rēs' kōōv düh myōōr'vël

Palais de Chaillot—pä-lä' düh shä-yō

Paul-Henri Spaak—paul'än-rē' späk'

Pierre Werner—pyēr vēr'ner

Pierre Wigny—pyēr vē-nyē

News Quiz

Governmental Jobs

1. Have most of our Defense Secretaries held office for relatively long or short periods?
2. Why does President Eisenhower believe that successful businessmen are very likely to be excellent government officials?
3. What arguments are given by people who feel that business experience doesn't necessarily prepare an individual for government service?
4. Discuss, pro and con, the idea that high U. S. executive posts should, in general, go to people who look upon governmental work as their main occupation.
5. In brief, what do critics say about the practice of putting lawmakers' relatives on the congressional payroll?
6. According to columnist Drew Pearson, what distinction should be drawn in connection with this practice?

Discussion

1. In general, do you feel that a President—when appointing top officials—should rely mainly on people who have spent long periods of time in governmental work, or mainly on people from other walks of life? Explain your position.
2. Do you feel that a congressman is ever justified in employing a close relative as his assistant at public expense? Give reasons for your answer.

NATO's Anniversary

1. What group is meeting in Washington, D. C., next week?
2. Why was NATO formed?
3. Who are its members?
4. What tradition did we break by joining this organization?
5. Describe the civilian and military branches of NATO, and what they do.
6. How are NATO's expenses met?
7. What are the strong and weak points of NATO, according to supporters and critics?

Discussion

1. How do you feel about NATO and our belonging to it?
2. Do you recommend that NATO should expand its activities to meet the altered tactics of the Soviet Union? Why or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. What steps must Hawaii still take before it becomes our 50th state?
2. In a nutshell, what does *Life* magazine say about the Administration's missile program? How has Defense Secretary McElroy answered criticisms of this kind?
3. What is the gist of arguments for and against the White House policies of reducing our military manpower?
4. Why is UN Secretary-General Hammarskjöld going to Moscow?
5. What are the chief contenders for the honor of becoming our national flower? Which of these, or others, do you prefer?
6. Describe the new program that is being advocated by the U. S. Public Health Service.
7. What European country is preparing to test its first atomic bombs?

References

"NATO and the Communist Challenge," by Paul-Henri Spaak, *The Department of State Bulletin*, October 20, 1958.

A special club and school kit, containing a variety of materials on NATO, may be obtained by any class from American Council on NATO, Inc., 22 East 67th St., New York 21, N. Y. Enclose 10 cents to cover postage and handling.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

HORIZONTAL: Macmillan. VERTICAL: 1. Flemming; 2. Labor; 3. Cuba; 4. Commerce; 5. Haifa; 6. trawlers; 7. Tel Aviv; 8. Sinai; 9. Benson.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A peddler was trying to urge a housewife to buy his wares.
"I sell all kinds of things. Maybe you want to buy a pot or pan?"
"No, I don't," said the woman, starting to close the door.
"Perhaps a clothesbrush or shoe polish?"



"I might just as well quit school and forget about it. I can't read or write, and they won't let me talk to anybody."

"I don't need anything," answered the woman more firmly.
"How about a vacuum cleaner?"
"Look," she said in exasperation, "if you don't leave, I'll whistle for a policeman!"
"Would you like to buy a whistle?"

A young woman stalled her car at an intersection and after many tries succeeded only in flooding it.
An impatient man behind her, honked his horn steadily. Finally she walked back to him and said:
"I don't seem to be able to start my car, but if you'll start it for me, I'll stay here and lean on your horn."

Money talks all right. But these days a dollar doesn't have enough cents to say anything worthwhile.

TV Announcer: We have just received a bulletin of a catastrophe, the like of which has never been known to mankind—but first, a word from our sponsor.

Gail, answering phone: Phyllis isn't here. This is her blond, blue-eyed, attractive, 110-pound, five-foot-four sister.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS ARISE

Spotlight on Top Executives and on Congressmen's Aides

DURING recent weeks, considerable attention has been focused on the problem of keeping our federal government supplied with first-rate men for top administrative jobs such as Cabinet posts. There are 2 reasons why this matter is receiving so much publicity just now.

(1) Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' illness at a time when we face grave danger in our dealings with Russia. He entered the hospital last month, and Christian Herter took charge of the State Department as Acting Secretary.

Mr. Dulles has stayed in close touch with State Department activities, but—as these lines are written—it is not known whether he will be able to resume full-time duty. There is at least a possibility that President Eisenhower will have to choose a new Secretary of State.

(2) Defense Secretary Neil McElroy's comment that he hopes to leave the Cabinet fairly soon, and return to his career in private industry. Whether he will actually do so is not certain.

Mr. McElroy has been head of the Defense Department for about a year and a half. This, observers point out, is hardly more than enough time for "learning the ropes" in so complicated a job.

A Cabinet appointment made now—to replace Secretary McElroy or any other member—would be for a relatively short period, since President Eisenhower's own term of office expires in just 22 months. While it would be possible for the next President to keep certain members of Mr. Eisenhower's Cabinet, most of the top jobs usually change hands when a new Administration begins.

Rapid "turnover" in the office of Defense Secretary has been a problem during much of the period since 1947, when this position was first created. (The military services, previously in 2 departments, were brought together in a single agency at that time.)

President Truman had 4 Defense Secretaries, but none of them held office longer than 20 months. Neil McElroy is the second man to head the Defense Department under President Eisenhower. The first was Charles Wilson, who served more than 4½ years.

Great responsibilities rest upon the shoulders of any Cabinet officer. Here, for example, is a recent *New York Times* description of the job that Secretary of State Dulles has been performing since January 1953:

"He [Mr. Dulles] has traveled 479,286 miles to 47 different countries on affairs of state, and 80,702 miles [within his own nation]. His foreign policy missions have taken him to Paris 20 times, London 12, Bonn 5. . . Mr. Dulles also presides over a department of 35,000 employees and a world-wide network of embassies, legations, . . . consulates, [and] subsidiary agencies.

"He . . . must answer to both President and Congress for the nation's foreign policy. Because of the U. S. position of world leadership, the American Secretary of State inevitably has become a leading spokesman for the [free nations,] and the man to whom other allied leaders look for guidance

and initiative in dealing with international crises."

Certain other officials, such as the Defense Secretary, face equally complicated tasks.

Where to find the individuals capable of handling such jobs has been a very difficult problem for most of our Presidents.

There are predictions that President Eisenhower, if forced to obtain replacements for Secretaries Dulles and McElroy, will appoint men who have long been serving in the State and Defense Departments. On numerous occasions, though, Mr. Eisenhower has chosen his aides from among the top executives in private industry.

He believes, as do many other peo-

ple, that the problems and tasks faced by a government leader are similar to those confronting a business executive. Men who run large private firms must be able to make important decisions and see that they are carried out effectively. President Eisenhower concludes that successful businessmen, having shown skill in these respects, are likely to do well as public officials.

As president of Procter & Gamble, a huge firm that manufactures soap and related products, Mr. McElroy received nearly \$320,000 during 1956. As Defense Secretary, he receives \$25,000 per year. He apparently doesn't want to continue taking such a big financial loss. But President Eisenhower recently commented in a press conference: "I'm going to keep him just as long as I can."

Pro and con. Should a President, in choosing his principal aides, appoint large numbers of businessmen or other

"To fill policy-making positions at the highest level, though, the President ought to seek individuals with varying backgrounds who can bring fresh viewpoints to bear on national problems.

"It probably would be worthwhile to increase the pay of our key officials, so that first-rate business leaders could serve the government without undergoing such heavy personal sacrifices as some now make. Of course, few people would advocate paying a Cabinet official all that he might possibly earn in private industry. The honor of serving in a top federal position should be worth a great deal. But still, there is room for increase in the amount paid to our highest governmental executives."

Congressional dispute. Another question in the news—likewise related to federal workers and their salaries—deserves careful attention. It involves the assistants who are employed by congressmen.

U. S. lawmakers frequently put some of their relatives on the public payroll as secretaries or office helpers. In recent weeks, certain newspapers have been publishing extremely critical stories and editorials about this practice—often referred to as "nepotism."

About a month ago, reporters learned that a newly elected representative was employing his 19-year-old son (who was attending college 5 mornings a week) at an annual salary of more than \$11,000. Soon after the story appeared in print, the youth's salary was substantially reduced.

A senator's 27-year-old daughter was reported to be receiving \$12,500 per year as her father's office assistant, and attending law school at the same time. The senator argued that she was the only person who could give him the help he needed.

A number of House and Senate wives are employed in their husbands' offices at salaries ranging to more than \$13,000 annually.

The *Washington Daily News* comments: "[This practice] is legal . . . but, barring strong evidence to the contrary, it must be considered pretty grasping and cynical use of public funds. It seems to us that the constituents of these congressmen should be asking them some questions."

Columnist Drew Pearson, meanwhile, says that critics should be careful to distinguish between congressmen's relatives who actually perform enough work to earn their salaries, "and those who don't." Pearson argues that close family ties often enable a wife, son, or daughter to help a congressman far more effectively than anyone else could.

Another columnist, David Lawrence, expresses a similar view, but he also asks: "Who is to be the judge" as to which family employees are earning their salaries and which are not?

Many people advocate strict rules to prevent nepotism in Congress. Others believe that widespread publicity is the best cure for abuses in connection with congressional payrolls. Such publicity, it is argued, will tend to keep lawmakers from employing relatives except in cases where they can show that the practice is justified.

—By TOM MYER



IT'S HUMOROUS, but for serious arguments on both sides of the question, read article. A cartoon can quickly make a point, but examination of facts and conflicting opinions involved in a dispute is needed to form sound conclusions.

ple, that the problems and tasks faced by a government leader are similar to those confronting a business executive. Men who run large private firms must be able to make important decisions and see that they are carried out effectively. President Eisenhower concludes that successful businessmen, having shown skill in these respects, are likely to do well as public officials.

Not all observers accept this view. Many argue that business experience doesn't necessarily prepare or qualify a person to handle the types of problems that a policy-making official in the government must face. Columnist William S. White, contrasting the Defense Department with a business concern, says that profits are the normal goal of private industry—whereas, in meeting our defense requirements, money matters are not so important as having "plenty of weapons to shoot and trained men to shoot them."

Incomes. Entirely aside from questions of experience and ability, the appointment of successful business leaders to high government posts usually raises another problem: The salaries of our top public officials are low in comparison with what the major executives in big corporations receive. Such men as Neil McElroy make great

individuals that may soon want to leave the government?

Columnist Walter Lippmann believes not. He says: "On the whole it is better to fill the higher offices with men whose main work in life has been in politics and the public service."

Observers who, in general, agree with this viewpoint explain as follows: "Key administrative posts should go to men or women who plan to stay with the government for long periods of time after familiarizing themselves with the complex problems involved. In selecting Cabinet officers and other aides, therefore, a President should seek individuals who have already established good records in federal, state, or local positions. These are the people who look upon governmental work as their real occupation."

"We in America must encourage more and more students to specialize in political science and public administration—and then to seek careers at the highest levels of government."

Here is a different opinion: "The United States does have a civil service system that enables men and women to work—on a long-term basis—in governmental positions below the top ranks. Under it, capable workers can and do build lifetime careers.

